

A

274

CATALOGUE

OF

RARE AND VALUABLE

COINS, MEDALS, MINERALS,

FOSSILS, CORALS, SHELLS,

Manuscripts, Antiquities, Curiosities,

&c., &c., &c.



COLLECTED AND ARRANGED BY

HARMON A. CHAMBERS,

Carbondale, Pa.

Catalogue

CATALOGUE

Of Antiquities, Curiosities, &c., in the Museum

OF

H. A. CHAMBERS,

CARBONDALE, Pa.

Roman Consular, or Family COINS.

Rome was ruled by Consuls from 753 to 363 before Christ.

Silver Denarii.

These coins are from 221 to 261 years old.

1. RUBRIA—*obv.* Head of Mercury with winged cap; *rev.* L'RVBRI. The Carpentum drawn by four horses abreast.
2. PORCIA—*obv.* Head with winged cap; *rev.* P.SVA ROMA with Mercury in a chariot with two horses.
3. . . . —*obv.* Laureated head CEGN-VEI-C-F; *rev.* ROMA winged with figure draped walking, other characters not legible.
4. CREPUSIA—*obv.* Beardless head, sceptre behind; *rev.* P. CREPVSII. Figure, with lance, on horseback.
5. . . . —*obv.* Head with winged cap; *rev.* M'CA—draped figure in a chariot driving four horses abreast.
6. EMILIA—*obv.* Female head; *rev.*

MILIO—figure on horseback (equestrian)—horse standing on a bridge.

7. COPONIA—*obv.* Laureated female head; *rev.* COMONI—draped female walking.
8. FLAMIN—*obv.* ROMA head with winged cap; *rev.* L. FLAMIN-CILO—draped figure in chariot with two horses.
9. PHILLIP—*obv.* (ROMA) head; *rev.* PHILLIPVS—equestrian statue on horseback.
10. . . . —*obv.* Female head—wreath all round the edge; *rev.* YCN-OPS ROMA—two figures in a chariot with four horses abreast, male figure has a shield and female figure a sword.
11. . . . —*obv.* Bearded Roman head; *rev.* ROMA—winged figure standing with wreath in right hand.
12. . . . —*obv.* Bald woman head; *rev.* ERVCI—winged figure walking with spear in left hand.
13. . . . —*obv.* Female Bust AENSOP* XXVI; *rev.* LFARSVLF—chariot with two horses—a person in the chariot extends his hand to help another in from the ground.

Roman Imperial Coins.

Silver Denarii.

14. DOMITIAN—*obv.* IMP. CAES. DOMITIANUS. AVG. GERMANIC—*bust*; *rev.* IMA. TR. POT. III. IMP. V. COS. X. P. P.—Draped figure with lance and shield.
15. TRAJAN—*obv.* IMP. CAESAR TRAJAN. HADR. &c.,—*bust*; *rev.* IMA. --- COS. III.—draped figure standing.
16. HADRIAN—*obv.* HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS. P. P.—*bust*; *rev.* IVSTITIA AVG. COS. III.—Justice seated.
17. ANTONINUS AUG. PIUS—*obv.* ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS. P. P. TR. P. COS. III.; *rev.* IMPERATOR. II.—Two cornucopias with Mercury's wand between.
18. ANTONINUS—*obv.* ANTONINVS AVG. P. P.; *rev.* COS. &c., with something resembling a bench or bier.
19. HADRIAN AUGUSTUS—*obv.* HADRIANVS AVG.—*Bust*, &c.; *rev.* COS. III.—Draped male figure, wreath, &c.
20. PHILIP—*obv.* IMP. MIVL. PHILIPVS AVG.—*Bust*, &c.; *rev.* Draped figure, serpent &c.
20. AUGUSTUS CAESAR—*obv.* AVGVSTVS IMPERATOR.—*Bust*, &c.; *rev.* CAESAR AVGVSTVS COS. D. T. SIC.—two draped figures with shields, &c., between.
22. SEPTIMUS SEVERUS—*obv.* L. SEPT. SEVERVS. --- VIII—*Bust*, &c.; *rev.* LIBERO BATP—Figure standing, &c.
23. CAESAR TRAJAN—*obv.* IMP. CAESAR TRAJAN HADRIANVS AVG.—*Bust* &c.; *rev.* PWT. R. P. COS. III.—Draped figure with wings, &c.
24. SEVERUS ALEXANDER—*obv.* IMP. CMA. SEV. ALEXAND. AVG.—*Bust*, &c.; *rev.* V MTH P III. COS. P. P.—Figure standing with ball in right hand, spear or wand in left.
25. *Same.* (Struck from another die with a different design on the Reverse side.)
26. GORDIANUS (*the Younger*)—*obv.* IMP. GORDIANVS PIVS. III. AVG.—*Bust* crowned; *rev.* Female seated with spear, &c.
27. *Same.* (Struck from another die with a different design on the Reverse side.)
28. MAXIMINUS—*obv.* IMP. MAXIMINVS PIVS. AVG.—*Bust*; *rev.* FIDES MLITVM.—Figure standing.
29. ANTONINUS PIUS—*obv.* ANTONINVS PIVS --- T. C.—laureated bust; *rev.* INDVICE --- INC—with person riding upon a lion.
30. HADRIAN AUGUSTUS—*obv.* HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P. P.—*Head*; *rev.* ANNO HA. AVG—With flower pot.
31. TRAJAN AUGUSTUS—*obv.* IMP. TRAJANO. AVG. CERDAC. PIA. TR. P OR F.—Laureated bust; *rev.* COS. I FI. SP. ONOPTIMO PRINC—winged female draped with a branch in left hand, wreath in right hand.
32. FAUSTINA—*obv.* FAVSTINA AVGVSTA—Female bust; *rev.* SAECVLI FELICIT—Two persons, &c.
33. JULIA MAMAEA—*obv.* IVLIA MAMAEA AVG.—*Bust*; *rev.* VENVS VICTRIV—Venus standing.
34. *Same.* (From other dies.)—*obv.* IVLIA MAES. AVG.—*Bust*; *rev.* SAECVLI FELICITAS—Draped female standing.
35. JULIA AUGUSTA—*obv.* IVLIA AVGVSTA—*Bust*, hair plated; *rev.* Draped female standing. (Inscription indistinct.)
36. CAESAR TRAJAN HADRIAN—*obv.* IMP. CAESAR TRAJAN HADRIANVS AVG.—Laureated bust; *rev.* PMTRP. GOS. III.—Draped figure standing.
37. - - - - —*obv.* CORNSELONIMA AVG.—*Bust* &c.; *rev.* Draped figure standing. (Inscription indistinct.) Can find no account of such coin.
38. OTTASILER, (Lower Empire)—*obv.* Bust—inscription indistinct; *rev.* Peacock, inscription, &c.
39. - - - - —*obv.* HISPAN.—Female head; *rev.* Male figure standing with bird

perched in front—inscribed ABIN A POSTA.

40. JULIA MAMAEA—*obv.* IVLIA MAMAEA AVG.—Female bust with hair plaited; *rev.* IVNOCO SEHVATRIX—Draped figure standing with wand in hand, peacock walking in front.

Shekel of Israel.

41. —*obv.* Urn—incense burning—inscribed in *Hebrew* SHEKEL OF ISRAEL; *rev.* An olive branch—inscribed in *Hebrew* HOLINESS. JERUSALEM. It is of silver, a little larger than a half-dollar, but not as thick.

Ancient Silver Coins of the City of Syracuse.

- 42 & 43. —*obv.* Female head; *rev.* An angel or other winged divinity crowning a Pegassus.
44. LARGE SILVER COIN OR MEDAL—*obv.* Roman head, female, with cap; *rev.* Winged figure draped, holding a wreath inscribed KAEYX*
45. LARGE SILVER COIN (Greek)—*obv.* Laureated head—Greek inscription; *rev.* Greek inscription—Draped figure standing.

[Note.—This collection of coins and medals numbers more than 3000—a catalogue of all of which would fill several volumes the size of this. In order to give an abstract of all the articles in the Collection in this volume it will be necessary to avoid a description of each article separately.

Roman Brass and Bronze Coins.

This Class comprises 303 pieces—of which 167 were taken from the ruins of Herculaneum in 1848. That city was destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in the year, A. D. 79. These coins

when found had laid buried for 1769 years. I believe it to be the most complete and valuable series of Roman coins in this country.

Here may be found the AS or ROMAN POUND; also the TRIENS or $\frac{1}{3}$ part, and their divisions.

Among the IMPERIAL COINS are those of JULIUS CÆSAR—born 98 years Before Christ, assassinated B. C. 44. AUGUSTUS CÆSAR, (sometimes called OCTAVIUS,)—born B. C. 63, died

A. D. 14.

CAIUS CÆSAR (CALIGULA,)—Born A. D. 11, assassinated

A. D. 41.

CLAUDIUS CÆSAR—

Poisoned,

A. D. 54.

TIBERIUS CÆSAR—

Smothered,

A. D. 37.

NERO—

“Born A. D. 38. Reigned 12 years. He was 32 years old at the time of his death—the most abominable monster for lust, debauchery, cruelty and all wickedness that ever the world saw. The Senate having voted him to be whipped to death through the streets, he chose rather to kill himself.”—*Ancient Record.*

SEXTUS POMPEIUS (Son of Pompey the Great,)—

Put to death, B. C. 35.

AGRIPPA—

Died,

B. C. 12.

DRUSUS, JR.—

Poisoned,

A. D. 23.

AGRIPPINA—

Died of hunger, A. D. 33.

GALBA-CÆSAR—

Born B. C. 3. Murdered, A. D. 68.

VITELLIUS CÆSAR—

Murdered, A. D. 69.

VESPASIANUS—

Born, A. D. 10. Died,

A. D. 79.

TITUS—

Poisoned,

A. D. 81.

JULIA (Daughter of Titus,)—

Died,

A. D. 90.

| | |
|---|--|
| DOMITIANUS CÆSAR— Assassinated, A. D. 96. | GORDIANUS (The Younger,)— Born A. D. 192. Killed, A. D. 238. |
| NERVA— Died, A. D. 98. | MIUL PHILIP— |
| TRAJANUS— Born A. D. 54. Died, A. D. 117. | TRAJANUS DECIUS— Slain, A. D. 251. |
| HADRIANUS— Died, A. D. 138. | ALEXANDER (The Phrygian)— |
| SABINA (Wife of Hadrian,)— Poisoned, A. D. 137. | TREBONIANUS GALLUS— Born A. D. 207. Slain by Aemillianus A. D. 234. |
| FAUSTINA, SR. (Wife of Antonius)— | PHILLIPPUS, JR.— Killed, A. D. 249. |
| JULIA SABINA— | VALERIANUS— Died, A. D. 263. |
| LUCILLA (Wife of Lucius Verus)— Died, A. D. 183. | GALLIENUS— Murdered, A. D. 268. |
| ANTONINUS PIUS (The best and most beloved of all the Emperors)— Born, A. D. 87. Died, A. D. 162. | SALONINUS— Killed, A. D. 259. |
| MARCUS AURELIUS— Born, A. D. 122. Died A. D. 181. | POSTUMUS— Murdered, |
| FAUSTINA JR. (Wife of Aurelius)— Died, A. D. 178. | MARIUS (A usurper,)— |
| LUCIUS VERUS— Died, A. D. 169. | TETRICUS— |
| CRISPINA (Wife of Commodus)— Killed, A. D. 183. | QUINTILLUS— Killed, A. D. 270. |
| COMMODUS— Strangled, A. D. 192. | FLORIANUS— Killed, A. D. 276. |
| PERTINAX— Born A. D. 167. Assassinated A. D. 193. | PROBUS— Killed, A. D. 282. |
| GETA— Murdered by Caracalla, A. D. 212. | DIOCLETIANUS— Abdicated A. D. 305. Died A. D. 313. |
| CARACALLA— Assassinated by Macrinus, A. D. 217. | MAXIMIANUS HERCULES— Strangled himself, A. D. 310. |
| PLAUTILLA (Wife of Caracalla)— Murdered, A. D. 212. | CARAUSEUS (A usurper)— Born A. D. 243. Killed, A. D. 293. |
| MACRINUS— Slain, A. D. 218. | CONSTANTIUS (Surnamed Chlorus)— |
| ELAGABULUS— Slain, A. D. 222. | CONSTANTINUS MAGNUS (Great)— Died, A. D. 337. |
| SEVERUS ALEXANDER— Murdered, A. D. 235. | DECENTIUS— Killed himself, A. D. 353. |
| JULIA MAMÆA (mother of Severus)— | MAXIMUS (The Great)— Beheaded, A. D. 388. |
| MAXIMINUS I— Murdered, A. D. 238. | THEODOSIUS— Died, A. D. 395. |
| MAXIMUS— Murdered with his father, A. D. 238. | GRATIANUS— Killed, A. D. 383. |
| GORDIANUS PIUS— Perished, A. D. 224. | ARCADIUS— |
| | VICTOR— Perished, A. D. 388. |

VALENS—

Died, A. D. 378.

JUSTIANUS—

HONORIUS—

PHOCUS—

ZENO—

AURELIUS VERUS—

Born A. D. 129. Died of Apoplexy,
A. D. 171.

C. JULIUS VERUS MAXIMINUS—

Born A. D. 173. Slain about A. D. 228.

M. AURELIUS MARIUS—

M. SALVIUS OTHO—

Born A. D. 33. Killed him'sf A. D. 70.

ALLECTUS—

TIBERIUS CESTUS

FL. JULIUS GALLUS—

Born A. D. 325. Put to death A. D. 354.

FL. CLAUDIUS JULIANUS—

Born, 360. Slain in Persia A. D. 393.

FL. JOVIANUS—

A. AUREL CARINUS—

FL. JUL. CONSTANS—

FL. JUL. CRISPUS—

ALEXIANUS MARCELLUS—

&C., &C., &C.

PHILIP OF MACEDON (Father of
Alexander the Great)—

Was King of Macedon, B. C. 331.

obr. Head of Philip, hair fastened with
a band; *rev.* His noted horse *Bucepha-*
lus. [Exceedingly rare and fine.**Saxon, Anc't British & Scotch.****Silver.**

ETHELRED, (Saxon)—

about A. D. 960.

EDWARD, THE CONFESSOR—

The last SAXON King of the race of
CERDIC and ALFRED. Reigned about
twenty four years. Died the 5th day
of January, A. D. 1066.

HENRY I. (Surnamed Beauclerk)—

Reigned 35 years. Died, 1135.

HENRY II. (Surnamed Plantaganet)—

Reigned 34 yrs. 7 ms. Died July 1189.

HENRY III. (Of Winchester)—

Reigned 56 yrs. Died Nov. 16, 1272.

EDWARD I.—

Reigned from 1272 to 1307.

EDWARD II.—

Reigned from 1307 to 1327.

EDWARD III.—

About 1360.

ROBERT BRUCE (Scotch)

Crowned June 24, 1314. Died, 1329.

[This is a rare coin and has been well
preserved.**COMMONWEALTH OF
ENGLAND.****Cromwell's Reign---Siege Pieces.**

SHILLING PIECE (1552)—

obr. THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND
—with a shield in centre—wreath out-
side; *rev.* GOD WITH US—two shields, &c.

PENNY (Silver)—

Shields and wreath, as above. [Very
rare and fine.

JAMES I. (1602)—

obr. IACOBUS ... SCOTTORUM—Shield,
crown, &c.; *rev.* REGEM. IOVA PROTEGIT.
1602. * (6 pence.)

" PENNY (Silver)—

obr. Full blown rose—with inscription,
&c.; *rev.* Thistle, &c.

ELIZABETH—

4 silver coins, dates from 1555 to 1571:
Penny, Six-Pence, Groat and Shilling.

HENRY VIII (Silver)—

(The Wolsey Groat.)

CHARLES I. (Half Crown)—

obr. CAROLUS. I MAG. BRI. RAE. REX.—
Charles on horseback; *rev.* CHRISTO.
AUSPICE. REGNO.—cross and other em-
bellishments in centre. About one-
half of this Coin is iron, which has been
covered with a heavy plate of silver be-
fore coining. The silver plate has been
torn from part of the reverse side, leav-
ing the iron bare.

There are also Silver Coins of JAMES I., JAMES II., CHARLES II., WILLIAM III., WILLIAM and MARY, ANNA, GEORGE I., II., III. and IV., WILLIAM IV., and VICTORIA, too varied and numerous to mention.

Copper, Brass, Bronze.

This Class comprises some of the earliest and rarest coins extant; together with nearly all kinds issued by the British Government and its dependencies during the past 300 years; including two varieties known as "GUN MONEY"; together with several "*pattern pieces*," and Coins of "*Mary; Queen of Scots*," and other rare coins, too numerous to mention.

Chinese Anc't & Mod'n Coins.

Brass

Of these there are 84 pieces. They are all made with a square hole in the centre, and appear to be all different kinds. A part of them are said to be very old. I have no knowledge of the Chinese Language, and, consequently, will not pretend to give any description of them.

Ancient Toltecan Coins.

Silver

Of these there are 12, and are worth in silver from 9 to 106 cents each. They were never *coined*, but harrowed and stamped with a very rude stamp. Upon one may be seen the figures 773; upon another, 781; and still on another, 749. They were procured in Central America by Dr. F. V. Clark, of whom I obtained them.

According to tradition, Picture Writings and Mexican Manuscripts, written after the Conquest, the *Toltecs* or *Toltecs* were the first inhabitants of the Land

of Anahuac, now known as Mexico, and they are the oldest nations on the Continent of America, of which we have any knowledge. Banished, according to their own history, from their native country, which was situated in the North-West of Mexico, in the year 596 of our era they proceeded Southward under the direction of their Chiefs, and, after sojourning in various places on the way for the space of one hundred and twenty-four years, arrived at the banks of a river in the vale of Mexico, where they built the City of *Tula*, the Capital of the Toltecan Kingdom, near the site of the present City of Mexico.

Their Monarchy lasted nearly four centuries, during which time they multiplied, extended their population, and built numerous cities. But direful calamities hung over them: For several years Heaven denied them rain; the earth refused them food; the air, infected with mortal contagion, filled the graves with dead; a great part of the nation perished of famine or sickness, the last King was among the number; and in the year 1052 the Monarchy ended. The wretched remains of the nation took refuge, some in Yucatan and others in Guatemala, while some lingered around the graves of their kindred in the great vale where Mexico was afterward founded. For a century the land of Anahuac lay waste and depopulated. The Chechemecas following in the track of their ruined cities, reoccupied them, and after them the Acolhuans, the Tlaltaltecs and the Aztecs, which last were the subjects of Montezuma at the time of the invasion by the Spaniards.—Vide, *Stephens' Yucatan*, Vol. 2. Page 453-4.

AMERICAN COINS.

The first Coins made in America were the "*Pine Tree Shillings*" of Massachusetts, 1652, of which this Cabinet contains

the best and most perfect sample that I have ever seen.—*See description*

PINE TREE SHILLING—

obv. NEW ENGLAND, AN. DO. 1652. XII;
rev. MASATHVSETS. NI or IN—with a
“Pine tree” in the centre.

Here are also some of the Copper Coins issued by Massachusetts, Vermont, New Jersey, New York, Virginia and Connecticut; of the Connecticut pennies there are 10 different kinds. There are also several kinds of Washington cents, and cents of Franklin, Lafayette, Jackson, Van Buren and others; together with nearly all kinds of copper coins ever issued by the American Government; also the “Feuchtwanger’s Composition,” and other Model and Pattern Coins. I have also a large number of Political and Commercial Coins, which have been issued and circulated as a means of advertising: an enumeration of all of which would be tedious and occupy too much room in this book.

Of American *Silver* Coins I have never saved any except those most rare and difficult to obtain. Those I have mostly bear date prior to the year 1800, as those of later date can be more easily obtained. There are 2 Dollar pieces of 1795, in first rate preservation; also Half Dollars of 1794 and 1795, with other American Coins of smaller denominations. There was a collection of Coins and Medals sold at Public Auction, in Philadelphia, by M. Thomas & Sons, June 12th, and 13th, 1855, at which time and place American Coins sold at prices following:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Massachusetts Half Penny 1787-88, | \$1,00 |
| New York Penny, | 1787 14,00 |
| “ “ from more com- | |
| mon dies, | 1,37 |
| Granby Copper, (half of 3d) | 1737 10,50 |
| Cent of | 1787 3,50 |
| Franklin Penny (Damaged—dog stamped on it) | 1,50 |
| Washington Penny, | 1791 2,75 |
| “ “ | 1792 10,50 |
| “ “ | 1793 2,00 |

| | |
|------------------|-----------|
| “ “ | 1795 2,50 |
| “ Half Dime, | 1792 5,50 |
| New Jersey Penny | 4,00 |
| American Cent | 1799 2,25 |
| “ “ | 1815 5,50 |
| “ Half Cent | 1813 4,00 |
| “ “ | 1836 3,08 |
| “ “ | 1843 1,62 |
| “ “ | 1844 1,62 |
| “ “ | 1846 2,25 |
| “ “ | 1848 2,25 |

From the foregoing it will be seen that at the Sale above mentioned, old Coins sold at prices of from one hundred to fourteen hundred times the amount of their intrinsic value. As this Cabinet contains more than **3,000** Coins and Medals—including the most *rare* and valuable ones extant—it is but reasonable to expect that these alone would sell for more than I ask for the whole Museum. My desire is that the whole may be kept together.

Coins of All Nations.

Of the Coins not heretofore enumerated or mentioned, there are a large number in *Silver, Copper, Bronze, and Brass*. They include Coins of all or nearly all the Nations of the Earth. Among them are Coins of several Nations once populous, powerful and wealthy, but which have, through conquest or other causes, lost their nationality.

Medals.

Of Medals there are more than **800** different kinds; and may be classed as follows:

Medals of Kings of France.

Of these there are are **56** different kinds, extending back to CLOVIS I. *King of France*. This is a rare and beautiful collection: Here may be found Medals as follows;

CLOVIS I.-III.
 MEROVEE.
 CLOTAIRE I.-IV.
 CHILDERIC I.-II.
 CARIBERT I.
 CHILDEBERT I.-II.
 CHILPERIC I.
 DAGOBERT I.-II.
 PEPIN.
 LVDES.
 RAOVL.
 ROBERT I.
 CHARLES I.-II.-III.-IV.-V.-VI.-
 VII.-VIII.-IX.-X.
 FRANCOIS I.-II.
 PHILLIPPE I.-II.-III.-IV.-V.-VI.
 HENRI II.-III.
 LOTHAIRE.
 JEAN-LEBON.
 LOUIS I.-II.-V.-VII.-VIII.-IX.-X.-
 XIII.-XVI.-XVII.-XVIII.
 NAPOLEON I.-II.-III.
 REPUBLIC, First and Second.

Napoleon Medals.

Of these I have **61** different kinds of large Medals, and some 15 different kinds of smaller ones. They are of Copper, Brass, Bronze, and other compositions. They have been struck in commemoration of his Coronation, Battles, Sieges, Marriages, Death, &c. A description of each of these Napoleon Medals would require several pages of this book, and as the descriptions are all in French, a copy of their inscriptions would not be of sufficient interest to the reader to compensate me for the trouble. (These Medals are at present all fastened in cases, and but one side can be seen.)

Medals of Popes of Rome.

Of these I have not less than **53** different kinds, as follows:

INNOCENTIVS I.-VIII.-X. 2 kinds-
 XI. 2 kinds-XII.
 PAVLVS II.-III.-V.

PIVS II.-IV.-V.-VII. 2 kinds.
 CALIXTVS III.
 SIXTVS IV.-V. 2 kinds.
 JVLIVS I. 2 kinds-III.
 MARTINVS V.
 CLEMENS VIII.-IX.-X.-XI.-XII. 3
 kinds.
 VERBANVS VII.-VIII.
 ADRIANVS VI.
 LEO X.-XI. 2 kinds-XII.
 PIVS SEPTIMVS.
 ALEXAN. VII.-VIII.
 BENEDICT XIV.
 MARCELLVS II.
 JOSEPHVS II.-PIVS VI.
 GREGORIVS X.-XIII. 2 kinds-XIV.-
 XV.-XVI. 2 kinds.

I have also several small Medals, in Brass, of some of the Popes—are mostly made to wear about the neck. The reverse sides represent the Crucifixion, Adoration of the Cross, &c.

Of Kings & Queens of England.

Of large Medals I have those of,
 EDUOARD (Edward) I.-IV.-V.
 RICARDVS (Richard) I.-III.
 HENRICVS (Henry) II.-III.-VI.
 GEORGIVS (George) I.-II.-III.-IV.
 CAROLINA. (Caroline) Others of sm. size.
 MARIA. (Mary.) " " "
 VICTORIA. " " "

There are also several British Medals struck in commemoration of Battles, Cororations, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Of Kings of Denmark.

Of the large Medals of the Kings of Denmark I have those of,

HENRICUS I.
 CHRISTIAN I.-III. IV.
 CHRISTIANO II.-VII.
 JOANNES I.
 FREDRICVS I.-IV.
 KRISTIAN HINN ATTUNDI.

There are some others also which are fastened in the cases with reverse side out.

Therefore cannot give the names without much trouble.

Medals Awarded by Congress, For Meritorious Services.

I have copies of the following named Medals, to whom awarded, for what engagement, and of what date:

ISAAC HULL—

Constitution and Guerriere, July 1813

JACOB JONES—

Wasp and Frolic, Oct. 18, 1812

WM. BAINBRIDGE—

Constitution and Java, Dec. 29, 1812

JAS. LAWRENCE—

Hornet and Peacock, Feb. 24, 1813

W. BURROWS—

Enterprise and Boxer, Sept. 4, 1813

O. H. PERRY—

Engagement of L. Erie, Sept. 10, 1813

EDWARD R. McCALL—

Enterprise and Boxer, Sept. 4, 1813

JESSE D. ELLIOT—

Sept. 13, 1812

JOHNSTON BLAKELEY—

Wasp and Reindeer, June 29, 1814

STEPHEN CASSIN—

Enga. on L. Champlain, Sept. 11, 1813

THOMAS McDONOUGH—

Eng. on L. Champlain, Sept. 11, 1814

ROBERT HENLEY—

Eng. on L. Champlain, Sept. 11, 1814

CHARLES STUART—

Constitution, and Cyane &

Levant, Feb. 20, 1815

Gov. ISAAC SHELBY—

Battle of the Thames, April 4, 1818

These are all very large Medals. Upon the *reverse* sides are views of the different Engagements between the vessels above mentioned.

Medals Illustrative of Events mentioned in Scripture.

The Adoration of the Wise Men.

Abraham offering his son Isaac for Sacrifice.

Pharaoh and his host drowned in the Red Sea.

Absalom slain by Joab in the wood of Ephraim.

Sennacherib's overthrow by an angel, 185,000 smitten; &c.

Moses discovered and preserved by Pharaoh's daughter.

Lot and his two daughters on their journey from Sodom.

Shadrack, Mesheck and Obednego in the Fiery Furnace.

Reconciliation between Jacob and Esau.

Jael driving the nail through the head of Sisera.

Joseph's flight into Egypt.

Lot parting with Abraham to dwell in the plain of Jordan.

These Medals are made of some composition, and are of the largest size that I have ever seen. It is more than 5 years since I fastened these in the case, and I do not remember whether the *reverse* side contains illustrations, or the historical account as given in the Scripture; probably the latter.

Miscellaneous Medals.

Of the Medals not heretofore mentioned, there are about 550 in number. Some are Medals of Kings and Queens; others were struck in commemoration of great events, as the completion of the Erie Canal, Thames Tunnel, &c.; others were struck in commemoration of battles, sieges, coronations, births, deaths, &c., &c. Also a beautiful set of Medals of the American Art Union—these are made of the finest bronze and are as well executed as any Medals ever made. Also the great "*Webster Medal*"; these Medals were made by Wright, and cost to make them \$7.00 each. Also the "*Peace Medal*." Also, one of the Medals presented by George the First to the Chiefs of the "Six Nations," in 1716. (See Miner's History of Wyoming.) Also Medals of WASHINGTON.

TON, of which there are several different kinds. Also of Franklin, Lafayette, Montyon, Kosciusco, Newton, Wellington, Napoleon, Shakspeare, Johnson, Canning, Von Weber, Humboldt, Pope, Cassin, Pascal, Tasso, Locke, Galileo, Van Brunn, Cuvier, Angelo, Raphael, Guido, West, Reynolds, Allston, Trumbull, Ttuart, Weisal, Le Baum, Dante, Talleyrand, Corneille, Richelieu, De La Bruyere, Van Dyck, Berzelius, Quinault, Ducloss, Mignard, Stephenson, Brunnell, Poussin, Amyot, Cassino, Volney, Voltaire, Denon, Ariosta, Guttemberg, Winchelman, Le Brun, Denon, Heloise, Marschall, Eugene, Scott, Archimedes, Wesley, Cassendi, Hallam, Harrison, Clay, Van Buren, Taylor, Carleret, and about five hundred others.

Continental Money.

CONTINENTAL CENT—

obv. FUGIO—with a sun dial in the centre, inscribed "MIND YOUR BUSINESS";
rev. 13 rings, inscribed with the names of the Thirteen States—inside the rings inscribed "WE ARE ONE."

Continental Bills.

Of these there are more than **100** Bills, from one Cent to Seventy Dollars; and include nearly all kinds issued by the Continental Congress, State of New York, Colony of New Jersey, Colony of Massachusetts Bay, State of Massachusetts Bay, Massachusetts State, Maryland, North Carolina, New Castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Province of Pennsylvania, &c.

Egyptian Antiquities.

In this department are some very rare and interesting relics of those who

"Walked about, how strange a story!
 In Thebes' streets three thousand years ago."

These articles I obtained from Dr. Henry Abbott, of Cairo, Egypt, who, during a residence of twenty-five years in Egypt, collected them from the ancient Tombs and Pyramids.

It is here that the ocular and palpable evidence of the authenticity of the Bible is presented in the most interesting form. We are made as it were cotemporary with Menes (B. C. 2771,) with Abraham, and with the Israelites in Egypt, by witnessing specimens of art made in their times.

Papyri.

No. 3001. This is a part of a funeral Papyrus Scroll. It is in several pieces, and if properly put together would be about four feet long and one foot wide. The remainder of this Papyrus (the first part) is 23 feet long, and is in Dr. Abbott's Museum, at No 559 Broadway, Stuyvesant Institute, N. Y. It is written in the Hieratic Characters, (used by Priests only,) and is illustrated with figures in outline. It contains the ritual of the dead, consisting of prayers, praises, invocation, &c., and is pronounced by Prof. G. Seyffarth (the most learned Egyptian scholar living) to be more than 4600 years old.*

In Seyffarth's Chronology, pages 61 to 70 he makes special mention of this Papyrus Scroll, and gives a translation thereof—the "title" is as follows: "This is the book of prayers, for the praise of the Lord, Lord, who has resolved to create servants, serving the eternal Counsellor, the Creator, of all things."

The Lord, Lord, declares at the same time, in this mummy scroll, how the deceased Ahabanuk, the child of the Most Holy, the just, the son of the daughter of

*Vide Seyffarth's Chronology, p. 61-62, Henry Ludwick, N. Y., 1857.

Also, Seyffarth's Theologische Schriften der alten Egypter, cet Gotha, 1855.

Phamanís, the just, his mother, has been exalted."

All the papyrus scrolls of this description belonged to some particular individual, and were, after his decease, deposited with his corpse in the tomb, provided he led a virtuous life. In this case the name of the deceased was subsequently inserted in a space designedly left vacant in transcribing. The prayers and praises are too lengthy to insert here in full—some of them are very similar to the Psalms of David, to wit:

"I shout praise to the Lord, to the Good Spirit, to the Holy One; I serve the Lord, whom all lands fear, to the Most Holy One at Tantatho. (in the land of light)."

"I extol the works of the Lord which delight my heart, as long as I walk in the house of the Lord [on earth]."

"O may my humble efforts have proved acceptable."

The concluding observations to this "first book" of the sacred writings of the ancient Egyptians are as follows:

"Here endeth the first book, the introduction to the writings contained in this sacred mummy scroll, which glorifies the Lord of the universe."

"O that the Lord might be exalted in his Holy Temple, that he might be worshipped with bended knees, that corn of every kind, refreshing drinks, sheaves, textures of linen and wool, might be bro't to him upon the altar of the Lord, [might be brought] to him, before whom the meadows of both upper and lower Egypt, are bowing their heads; that fields and gardens might be offered to him [to his temples]."

"For his is the end as is his the beginning [of all things]."

The last part of the papyrus which is in my possession, consists of invocations and illustrations and writings in "Hieratic." The illustrations of the various Deities, or Thoth, Athor, Apis, &c. There are three

illustrations of a boat with the deceased therein, and in one is also the hawk, emblem of the god "Ra." The invocations are disconnected in consequence of the Papyrus being in pieces. Some read as follows:

"Thy soul to the Heaven and the god Ra, thy body to the abode of glory and the god Seb." Also an invocation to the boat and the hawk Ra, "Guide, guide with care, Guide Ra - - - to the solar abode in the west of the heavens. Guide the True to his abode of rest in Nutchir [the west] - - -" "Anubis to give a good embalment in - - -" "Extend his arms to receive the deceased in the west of Tantatho [land of light]." Also to Osiris to "shed his light over the deceased and make a path through the darkness to his beloved." Also to 'Thoth,' 'Athor,' and the other gods resident in Nutiher, [west] "to provide flesh, drugs, wine Kufi-clothes, libations, offerings," &c.

No. 3002. Papyrus written in Demotic characters. This was the style of 'script' used by the Egyptians in conveying land and other contracts. This Papyrus is small, only about seven inches square, and has been badly eaten by moths or insects. Age and contents unknown. [Found in a tomb at Sakkarah, Egypt.

3003. PAPHYRUS, written in ancient Greek. Contents unknown. [From tomb at Dashour, Egypt.

Amulets.

3004 to 3027. Of these I have [aside from beads, bugles, &c.,] **23** in number. 9 of these are made in the form of the Scarabæus, or "Sacred Beetle." They are all inscribed with Hieroglyphics, and have been used as seals. The hieroglyphics upon one reads "Athothis," [the prenomen of Thothmes III, who was the Pharaoh at the time of the Exodus of the children of Israel.] Another inscription translated reads, "who walks with Ammon."

Another has upon the seal two crocodiles, with a human figure between. "The crocodile was sacred, and, having no tongue, is a fit emblem of the Deity, since the divine Reason needs no utterance, but governs all in silence. Its eye, when in the water, is covered with a membrane through which it sees, but cannot be seen, as the Deity beholds all things, being invisible."—*Vide Kenrick, vol. II. page 16.*

Another translated reads, "Beloved of Amunoph," [Memnon the Great, 1430 years B. C.] There are four other seals inscribed. The upper part of one represents the "all seeing eye." Two of the seals are inscribed upon each side. Two are made in the form of crowns. One is in the form of the '*Suabsch*,' or White Crown of Upper Egypt—same as that upon all the statues of Thothmes III [Pharaoh of the Exodus.] Another is of ivory, and is of the form known as the emblem of 'stability.' There are some others of grotesque forms without inscriptions.

BEADS, BUGLES, &c. Of these I have about **200**. They are of nearly all shapes and sizes. They are of glass, stone, lapis lazula, earthenware, &c., and are of various colors. A part of the glass ones have been gilded upon the inside. They were taken from mummied bodies in Egypt by Dr. H. Abbot, of Cairo, from whom I obtained them.

3028. This is an impression in wax taken from a large original seal in Dr. Abbott's collection. Mr. Oswald gives the following as a translation: "The Priest of Phath, the great God Macrobius: the keeper of the house of gifts of Osiris, the Lord of the West."

The three small impressions are those of gold Signet Rings in Dr. Abbott's collection. One of these is inscribed with the Prenomen and nomen of Terak. [714 years B. C.]—*See Kings XLX: Terak or Tirhakah.*

3229. An ancient BRONZE RING. It has probably been used as a bangle or

bracelet, or may have been used as money. It is about the same as the articles in the British Museum claimed to be the Ring Money of Egypt. [See Sears' Pictorial Work.]—
From Sakkarah.

Miscellaneous.

3230. An Egyptian FIGURE, made of wood; the face has been broken. It is about one foot long. It is painted and lettered with heiroglyphics down in front.

From Dendera.

3231. COMPOSITION FIGURE, about one foot long. It is of the usual form of mummies in their coffins. Hieroglyphics sculptured in front.

From Sakkarah.

3233. WOODEN FIGURE. Painted, and roughly made.

From Sakkarah.

3234. WOODEN FIGURE. This has been "embalmed," i. e. covered with asphaltum, cloth, &c.

From Abouseer.

3235. Part of an UNBURNT BRICK. [The other part is in Dr. Abbott's Museum, N. Y.] When entire it contained the seal of Thathmes III. [Pharaoh of the Exodus.] —*See Exodus, chap. V.* The straw and stubble can be seen among the clay.

From the ancient city of On [Heliopolis.]

3236. EARTHEN JUG. It will hold about three pints. Has probably contained wine.

From Thebes.

3237. A piece of broken vessel, of the form of a common dinner pot, i. e. largest in the middle.

From the Plain of Zoan.

3238. EMBALMED HORN. This horn is from a mummy of the sacred bull "*Apis*." It was taken from the Bull pit at Dashour by Dr. H. Abbott, of Cairo, Egypt. Dr. Abbott's is the only Museum containing mummies of the Sacred Bulls. "The Egyptians honored him as an image of the soul of Osiris, and that this soul was supposed to migrate from one Apis to another in succession. His death was a season of general mourning, and his interment was accompanied with the most costly ceremonies."—*Vide, Kenrick, vol. II. p. 20.*

3239. A lot of LINEN CLOTH, &c., 12-

ken from the Bull pit at Dashour. These articles are about 3000 years old.

From Dr. Abbot's Collection.

3240-42. Two STICKS, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches square and 31 inches long. Also a board about 12 inches wide and 22 inches long—the above mentioned posts have been mortised and the board has tenons upon the end to correspond. They are a part of an outer coffin which contained a mummy. They are covered with hieroglyphics.

From Memphis.

3243. A BAS RELIEF, in sandstone. This is said to be one of the oldest sculptures extant. It has been broken and part of it is gone. It represents the head and body of a person with hands extended in front, with other hieroglyphics; and bears the *prenomen* of "Sesostris," who was king of the Twelfth Egyptian Dynasty, about 2500 years before Christ.

From Sakkarah.

3244. An Earthen Jar containing a MUMMIED IBIS. [This article is yet in New York.]

3245. WHEAT, taken from the great Pyramid, at Sakkarah, by I. Perring, Esq. The grains appear very similar to grains of barley, but smaller.

3246. Fruit of the Persea, and of a species of palm, now nowhere to be found in the valley of the Nile, but which grows abundantly in some of the valleys of the Bisharean desert, between Korosho and Abou-Hamed.

From Thebes.

3247. A piece of LINEN from a mummy.

From Thebes.

Indian Relics.

Miscellaneous.

3248. An INDIAN POT, was found among the rocks at the falls of the Wallenpaupack, Hawley, Wayne Co., Pa., by Alonzo H. Blish, Sept. 13, 1847.

3249. Parts of an INDIAN POT, similar

to the above, found near the residence of the late Noah Rogers.

Presented by Warren Rix.

3250 to 4253. Four STONE AXES.

From Peale Museum.

3253. Indian PESTLE, found in the Susquehanna at Wilkesbarre, about 50 years ago. Presented by D. Yarrington, Esq.

3254 to 3256. Three STONE KNIVES, used by the Indians for skinning, &c.

From Peale Museum.

3257 to 3264. Eight INDIAN PIPES. This is a rare collection. They are all of stone, and some are very large, and of grotesque and singular forms.

From Peale Museum.

3266. A STONE WEIGHT or sinker.

From Peale Museum.

3267. A STONE instrument, said to have been used for planting.

From Peale Museum.

3268. Similar to above, but smaller. Was found on the Allworth farm, near Duudaff. Presented by Wm. H. Darke.

3269 to 3302. Thirty-four Indian ARROW HEADS, of flint and stone.

3303. A QUIVER, to hold arrows; worn upon the back. With straps, &c., complete.

From Peale Museum.

3304 to 3327. Twenty-four Indian ARROWS, with Iron or steel points.

From Peale Museum.

3327 to 3330. Four ARROWS, beautifully made and highly finished. Belonged to an African Prince.

From Peale Museum.

3331. A highly finished BARBED ARROW, from Tartary.

From Peale Museum.

3332. A two edged Indian HATCHET.

3333. An Indian HATCHET and PIPE, presented to Wm. Moonies, Esq., by the Chief of the tribe of Snake Indians, and by him deposited in this Collection.

3334. An Indian TOBACCO POUCH, in the form of a turtle; highly embroidered. All the embroidery is composed of white

black, blue, red, yellow, and other colored quills split and used as thread.

From Peale Museum.

3335. Curious shaped BOTTLE, made of the finest clay and ornamented with red paint. It was found in an Indian grave in Central America, by Dr. F. V. Clark. When found it was filled with parched corn.

Wampum. [*Indian Money.*]

3336. A String of WAMPUM $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. It is composed of white and colored stones, believed to be onyx or chalcedony; and with the best conveniences the Indians could have had for manufacturing, there must have been a great amount of labor expended in making it.

From Peale Museum.

3337. A String of WAMPUM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, of colored stone; similar to above.

From Peale Museum.

3338. A String of WAMPUM, 2 feet and 2 inches long, of colored stones, similar to the above.

From Peale Museum.

3339. A String of WAMPUM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, made of human bones.

From Peale Museum.

3340. A String of WAMPUM, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, same as above.

From Peale Museum.

3341. A String of WAMPUM, $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, composed of black stones and the shell of some kind of seed or nuts.

From Peale Museum.

3342. A String of WAMPUM, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, manufactured from something resembling "pith," similar to elder but finer.

From Peale Museum.

3343. A String of WAMPUM, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, with the shell of some seed [to me unknown] attached. This Wampum is composed of alternate layers of bone and horn(?). The layers are about one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness and three-eighths of an inch in diameter.

3344. A String of WAMPUM, 20 inches long, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, same as above.

From Peale Museum.

3345. A String of WAMPUM, 18 inches long, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter, same as above.

From Peale Museum.

Miscellaneous.

3346. A WOODEN SWORD, with 26 shark teeth bound upon each edge.

From Rorotongo South Sea Islands.

3347. Similar to above, but smaller, with 14 teeth. From Peale Museum.

3348. A very large SWORD. It was obtained at the Battle of Waterloo, by the father of the late Mrs. Thomas Clark, of Waymart, in whose possession it remained until her death.

3349. A THREE-EDGED SWORD. It was used during the Revolutionary War.

Presented by P. J. Dubois, Esq.

3350. A Malay "KREESE."

From Peale Museum.

3351. A very ancient TWO-EDGED DAGGER. The handle is carved to represent an Idol; the blade is manufactured in the same manner as the "Damascus Blades."

From Peale Museum.

3352. SHEATHS OF DAGGERS, similar to the above.

3353. A POWDER HORN. This Horn was made and owned by a Negro, that went out to "fife" at the battle of Wyoming, and was killed during the Battle. [I believe the 3d of July, 1778.] Aside from the historical reminiscences connected with this Horn, it is amusing to view the inscriptions and illustrations. Upon one place he has inscribed his name in capitals, "PRINCE NEGRO HIS HORN," and upon the other side, "GARSHOM PRINCE, his horn made at Crownpoint Sept ye 3 day 1761.!" In another place he cautions, "steal not, &c." He has given us a view of six buildings, one of

pages 17-23 found after
see sub. no. 8